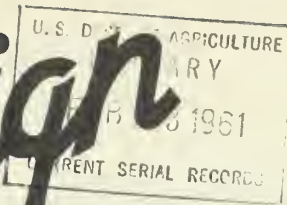


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Foreign



CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., Room 5922. Phone DUDley 8-3160.

Dairy Cattle Exports Up 51 Percent. Foreign Agriculture Circular FD 1-61. 5 pp.

World Markets for U.S. Dry Beans. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDP 1-61. 3 pp.

The Status of U.S. Oilseeds, Fats Oils, and Meals in the European Common Market. FFO 2-61. 18 pp.

World Rapeseed Output Up in 1960; Exports Down. Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 3-61. 6 pp.

Near-Record 1960 World Breadgrain Crop Confirmed. Foreign Agriculture Circular FG 2-61. 5 pp.

World Trade in Poultry Meat and Shell Eggs Continues to Rise; Egg Products Down. Foreign Agriculture Circular FPE 2-61. 7 pp.

Finland: A Growing Market for Imported Tobacco. Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 2-61. 6 pp.

Foreign Agricultural Trade Digest, February 1961. 7 pp.

LARGER AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO CROP IN PROSPECT

Australia's 1961 tobacco harvest may reach a record 28 million pounds if growing conditions are reasonably good. The previous record, set in 1960, was 20.3 million pounds.

Preliminary estimates place the 1961 acreage at 29,500 acres--up 50 percent from last year's plantings. All growing areas except Western Australia report sizable acreage increases. There is a particularly sharp increase in the Mareeba-Dimbulah irrigation area, which now gets water from the Tinaroo Dam. Almost all of Australia's tobacco is flue-cured.

With the larger tobacco harvest in prospect, it is likely that the mixing requirement for domestic leaf will be increased further for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1962. For the year beginning July 1, 1961, manufacturers must use at least 35 percent domestic leaf in cigarettes and 32 percent in smoking tobacco in order to qualify for concessional duty rates on imported leaf to be blended with domestic tobacco. For the year which began July 1, 1960, the percentages are 28.5 percent for cigarettes and 24.5 percent for smoking tobacco.

MEXICAN TOBACCO COMPANIES STEP UP RESEARCH

One of the leading Mexican tobacco companies has intensified its 3-year-old research program to develop production of flue-cured and burley tobacco with a view to eventual self-sufficiency. Considerable progress has already been made under the program--particularly with respect to flue-cured. Burley development is now being emphasized.

Another company also reports that it is stepping up its research on burley leaf; its main objective is production of tobacco for export.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS TO MALAYA GAIN SHARPLY

Exports of U. S. tobacco to the Malayan Federation and Singapore rose to 2.3 million pounds during January-October 1960. They were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as shipments in the first 10 months of 1959.

In the same period, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland exported 2.9 million pounds to these expanding leaf-import markets. This was about 75 percent more than shipments in the comparable period of 1959.

CANADIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS DOWN A LITTLE IN 1960

Canadian exports of unmanufactured tobacco during January-September 1960 totaled 34.4 million pounds--down 5 percent from the 36.2 million exported in the first 9 months of 1959.

The United Kingdom continued to be the major foreign market, taking 28.8 million pounds--84 percent of total Canadian tobacco exports. Other markets included the United States (1.6 million pounds), Trinidad (1.0 million), and Jamaica (0.8 million).

Flue-cured tobacco accounted for 92 percent of Canada's exports during January-September 1960. Burley, at 2.0 million pounds, made up most of the rest. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Portugal took most of the burley.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Canada, exports by country of destination, January-September 1959 and 1960

Destination	January-September					
	Flue-cured		Other <u>1/</u>		Total	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom.....	28,170	27,033	1,287	1,776	29,457	28,809
United States.....	822	1,363	130	190	952	1,553
Trinidad.....	1,179	974	---	14	1,179	988
Jamaica.....	751	823	---	---	751	823
Germany, West.....	1,755	621	2	---	1,757	621
British Guiana.....	294	315	---	---	294	315
Netherlands.....	249	55	132	239	381	294
Belgium.....	165	264	19	--	184	264
Others.....	541	342	718	386	1,259	728
Total.....	33,926	31,790	2,288	2,605	36,214	34,395

1/ Largely burley.

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

MEXICAN TOMATO PLANTINGS

From December 21 through January 10, growers in Mexico's Culiacan Valley planted 1,937 acres of ground tomatoes and 763 acres of pole tomatoes. This brings total acreage planted through January 10 to 31,720 acres of ground tomatoes and 11,086 acres of pole tomatoes.

U.S. STRAWBERRY IMPORTS UP

U. S. imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico rose to 24,576,000 pounds in 1960--an increase of 10,512,000 pounds over 1959. Mexico accounts for over 95 percent of total U. S. imports of frozen strawberries. Imports of fresh strawberries also increased during 1960; they reached 597,000 pounds, compared with 207,000 pounds in 1959.

U. S. exports of fresh and frozen strawberries to Canada during the first 9 months of 1960 totaled 17,780,000 and 2,052,000 pounds, respectively, compared with 19,300,000 and 5,300,000 pounds in the full year 1959. Practically all U. S. strawberry exports are to Canada.

U.S. LARD EXPORTS TO CUBA
DOWN SHARPLY IN NOVEMBER

U. S. lard shipments to Cuba in November 1960 dropped to 2.4 million pounds, compared with 17.4 million in October and 22.6 million a year earlier. This was the lowest monthly total since January 1948. The previous low in 1960 was 13.7 million in July. The drop had been expected for some time because of the continued drain on Cuba's dollar reserves (see Foreign Crops and Markets, January 23, 1961).

Lard exports to Cuba for January-November 1960 were 178.3 million pounds, down 15 percent from 1959 levels but above the 1958 total. Shipments to Cuba this year are expected to drop sharply.

NEW ZEALAND LAMB KILL
CONTINUES HEAVY

New Zealand's lamb slaughter this season (October 1960-September 1961) is expected to be about the same as the 1959-60 record of 18.2 million head. Although the 1960 lamb crop was 2 percent larger than a year earlier, breeding ewe numbers are still being increased and more ewe lambs will probably be held back on farms for herd replacements. Lambs from the crop are now being marketed and peak slaughter will be in January or February.

The number of lambs saved in 1960 was 32,189,000, compared with 31,373,000 a year earlier. The lambing percentage (number of lambs saved per 100 breeding ewes) declined slightly--from 98.61 in 1959 to 98.26 in 1960. The 1960 lamb crop was 50 percent greater than that in 1951, mostly as a result of the steady increase in ewe numbers.

In the third week of January, a "go-slow" was being staged by meat plant employees slaughtering sheep and lambs. This cut output in most plants by at least one-third. The workers were asking higher pay for handling "dirty" and burry sheep and lambs.

NEW ZEALAND AGAIN SHIPPING BEEF TO NORTH AMERICA

The freighter Saracen left Auckland on December 9, 1960, with 80,640 pounds of chilled beef to be unloaded at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. This is the first shipment of chilled beef from New Zealand since May 1960.

Beef shipments were stopped last spring when U.S. and Canadian prices dropped and prices in New Zealand were good. Improved beef prices in the United States and Canada have again stimulated the trade in chilled beef quarters.

WEST GERMAN HOG AND CATTLE NUMBERS ARE HIGHEST IN 10 YEARS

West German cattle and hog numbers are the highest since 1950, according to the December 1960 livestock census. The cattle herd, at 12.9 million head, was 3 percent above December 1959, while hog numbers of 15.8 million head were 6 percent larger than a year earlier. The total 1961 domestic supply of beef and pork is therefore expected to surpass that of 1960 by 8 to 10 percent.

Rising beef production should have little effect on beef prices, as there is a ready market and increasing demand for beef. However, the increase in available pork is expected to cause a decline in hog prices, as demand is shifting away from pork.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SOME LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS LARGER IN NOVEMBER

U.S. exports of variety meats and hides continued sharply higher in November 1960, while shipments of slaughter fats, red meats, sausage casings, and mohair declined.

Variety meat exports have been boosted by trade liberalization in several European countries. Cattle hide exports in recent months have been almost double year-earlier levels, as supplies from competing countries have been reduced and U.S. prices have been more stable.

Lard exports dropped 53 percent from the high level of November 1959, chiefly due to the decline in shipments to Cuba and more competition in the U.K. market. Tallow exports declined in late 1960 as a result of increased competition from copra.

For the year 1960, exports of tallow, cattle hides, and variety meats will show a considerable gain; casings and mohair will be off sharply; red meats will be down somewhat--chiefly because of lower pork exports to Cuba--and lard exports will be about the same as in 1959.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. exports of selected items, November 1959 and 1960 and January-November 1959 and 1960, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	November		Percent change	Jan.-Nov.		Percent change
	1959	1960		1959	1960	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds	Percent	pounds	pounds	Percent
Lard.....	70,722	32,995	-53	567,578	570,629	+1
Inedible tallow & greases 1/.....	132,115	121,098	-8	1,303,636	1,552,182	+19
Edible tallow & greases 2/.....	2,867	1,476	-48	21,103	18,806	-10
Meat:						
Beef and veal.....	3,115	3,077	-1	24,829	26,772	+8
Pork.....	7,979	7,245	-9	66,276	62,787	-5
Lamb and mutton.....	58	202	+248	759	1,406	+85
Sausage:						
Except canned.....	162	257	+59	2,049	2,161	+5
Canned.....	133	94	-29	1,154	1,012	-12
Baby food, canned.....	57	58	+2	1,662	2,024	+22
Other canned meats.....	318	127	-60	4,161	1,591	-62
Total red meat.....	11,822	11,060	-6	100,890	97,753	-3
Variety meats.....	9,564	12,003	+25	82,936	108,931	+31
Sausage casings:						
Hog.....	1,284	783	-39	9,942	8,473	-15
Other natural.....	715	555	-22	6,589	6,257	-5
Mohair.....	1,763	1,221	-31	18,003	11,498	-36
Hides & skins (1,000 pcs):						
Cattle.....	466	921	+98	3,785	6,196	+64
Calf.....	147	124	-16	1,311	1,440	+10
Kip.....	40	60	+50	452	437	-3
Sheep and lamb.....	122	275	+125	1,783	2,105	+18

1/ Includes inedible tallow, oleic acid or red oil, stearic acid, and other inedible animal fats and oils. 2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo oil and stearin, oleo stock and shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard.

COLOMBIA REDUCES PRIOR DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS FOR BREEDING CATTLE

On December 22, 1960, Colombia reduced the prior deposit required on imports of breeding cattle from 20 percent to 5 percent. (To secure import permits, importers must deposit in the Bank of the Republic an amount of pesos equivalent to the specified percentage of the c.i.f. value of the import. This deposit is returned to the importer several months later.)

This is the most recent of several decrees issued during 1959 and 1960 which have made it easier for Colombian cattlemen to import superior breeding livestock. In an effort to stimulate its livestock industry, Colombia in 1959 lifted its ban on imports of breeding livestock and reduced import duties from 20 percent to zero on pedigreed bulls, and from 50 percent to 20 percent on females. In June 1960, prior deposits on breeding cattle were reduced from 130 to 20 percent.

All of these actions point to an increase in U.S. exports of breeding cattle to Colombia. Prior to the 1957-59 ban on livestock imports, Colombia was one of the most important markets for U.S. beef breeding cattle. Shipments to Colombia in 1954 and 1955 totaled about 5,000 head annually.

CANADA EXPECTS INCREASED SPRING PIG CROP

The regular Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey in December 1960 indicated a 16-percent increase in Canada's 1961 spring pig crop. The number of sows expected to farrow during December-May 1961 is estimated at 636,400, compared with 548,000 a year earlier. Hog prices have been relatively high and hog-feed price ratios have been unusually favorable.

The 1960 spring pig crop was 21 percent below 1959, while the 1960 fall pig crop of 4,150,000 was 10 percent less than a year earlier.

The Bureau estimated there were 5,526,000 hogs on farms on December 1, 1960. This was 14 percent below the 6,417,000 on hand the previous year. In June 1960, hog numbers were 20 percent below June 1959. The December total, while still well below a year earlier, indicates that there has been a moderate recovery in hog production.

CHILEAN ONION CROP EARLY

The Chilean onion crop is earlier than usual, with 10 percent of the crop already harvested. Production for 1961 is estimated at 2,646,000 cwt., compared with 2,888,000 cwt. last year. The quality of the onions is good; however, only 25 to 30 percent will be large sizes. The peak export period is expected to be during late February and early March.

COLOMBIA NOW MAKING 3 BRANDS OF INSTANT COFFEE

Colombians now have their choice of 3 brands of instant coffee produced domestically.

The latest brand to be offered is being made in a new factory just completed in Medellin. For several years, only one brand of instant was produced in Colombia; a second was introduced in 1960.

PHILIPPINES TO PRODUCE MORE SOLUBLE COFFEE

A new soluble coffee plant in the Philippines is scheduled to open in April. Some export sales are planned. Markets reportedly are being sought in Japan, Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Australia, and New Zealand.

Although the Philippines is a net importer of coffee, it has been exporting some in recent years. Shipments of processed coffee (mostly soluble) rose from 811 pounds in 1958 to 8,618 pounds in 1959.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS AGAIN REDUCE WORKING HOURS

On January 30, the Indian Jute Mills Association reduced the work week from 45 to 42½ hours.

The reduction applies only to West Bengal mills having more than 220 looms, and the level of sealed looms will remain at 12 percent. The action is in line with the Association's policy of adjusting the activity of the industry to availability of raw jute and maintain output of goods at a constant level until the new crop of jute becomes available.

Since November 10, 1960, the percentage of sealed looms has been reduced from 19 percent to 17 percent and finally to 12 percent, and working hours have been reduced from 48 to 45 per week, and now to 42½. When the percentage of sealed looms was reduced to 12 percent at the same time that working hours were reduced to 45 hours, it was believed that one would offset the other in terms of output, but minimize the effect on labor employment.

The official estimate of raw jute from the 1960 crop is not yet available, and there is some variation in unofficial estimates. However, the Government of India in an attempt to curb speculation has authorized the Jute Commissioner to requisition stocks of raw jute and jute goods if necessary. The IJMA has already been regulating purchases of jute by mills on a quota basis in order to level out stocks and prevent competitive buying among mills.

1960 FRENCH WALNUT
ESTIMATE RAISED

The 1960 commercial walnut crop in France is now believed to have amounted to 28,000 short tons, unshelled (20,000 tons in the Bordeaux area and 8,000 tons in the Grenoble region).

This latest estimate is considerably above the 21,000-ton crop that was indicated by French packers last fall; it is nearly double the short 1959 pack--14,500 tons, according to latest figures; and it is well above the average (1953-57) of 23,300 tons.

French walnut yields have been alternately up and down in recent years. Commercial production since 1956 has been as follows: 1956--20,500 tons; 1957-9,500; 1958--29,000; 1959--14,500; 1960--28,000.

The French trade expects to export about as many walnuts in 1960-61 as in 1958-59, when exports totaled 17,600 tons, unshelled basis. In 1959-60, only 9,500 tons were exported. West Germany is the largest customer, taking about half of France's walnut exports.

WALNUTS: France, supply and distribution, unshelled basis,
1958-59, 1959-60, forecast 1960-61

Items	1958-59	1959-60	Forecast 1960-61
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Stocks.....	---	100	---
Commercial production.....	29,000	14,500	28,000
Imports.....	100	600	---
Total supply.....	29,100	15,200	28,000
Exports (October-September).....	17,600	9,500	17,500
Domestic consumption.....	11,400	5,700	10,500
Stocks, Sept. 30.....	100	---	100
Total.....	29,100	15,200	28,100

U.S. RICE EXPORTS LARGEST
SINCE APRIL 1957

U.S. rice exports in November of 2,225,000 cwt. (in terms of milled) were about double the 1,133,000 cwt. shipped in November 1959, and were the largest since April 1957. About 78 percent of the total went to Asia, principally to Pakistan (49 percent), India, and Indonesia.

Exports in the first 4 months of the 1960-61 marketing year were 5,689,000 cwt., about 7 percent below the 6,131,000 shipped in the corresponding months of the previous year. Shipments to Cuba were only 174,000 bags, compared with 1,414,000 bags shipped in August-November 1959.

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, November 1960,
with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July	August-November		November	
	1959-60	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	283	82	82	33	24
Bahamas	64	20	25	7	4
British Honduras	52	30	10	0	0
Cuba	3,101	1,414	174	370	56
El Salvador	80	30	3/	0	0
Mexico	278	4	78	3/	20
Netherlands Antilles ...	82	25	35	10	10
Argentina	63	63	0	11	0
Chile	205	42	72	7	16
Other countries	4/ 1,084	38	143	35	65
Total	5,292	1,748	619	473	195
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	207	73	42	22
Greece	64	9	4	2	2
Germany, West	678	234	165	77	33
Netherlands	575	225	205	76	35
Poland	83	0	7	0	0
Portugal	50	0	25	0	0
Spain	75	0	35	0	0
Sweden	58	32	44	9	8
Switzerland	39	8	19	6	3/
United Kingdom	505	147	148	31	51
Yugoslavia	122	0	27	0	0
Other countries	120	22	15	4	1
Total	2,710	884	767	247	152
Asia:					
Ceylon	904	686	0	0	0
Hong Kong	234	0	62	0	5
India	4,652	0	1,715	0	358
Indonesia	3,357	1,631	179	287	165
Iraq	361	202	23	64	2
Israel	111	21	82	0	31
Nansei and Nanpo Islands:	394	2	9	0	3/
Pakistan	174	94	1,124	0	1,090
Philippine Republic	65	3/	39	3/	0
Saudi Arabia	89	23	31	5	8
Other Arabia	142	42	35	13	6
Other countries	426	5	5/ 326	0	66
Total	10,909	2,706	3,625	369	1,731
Africa:					
Egypt	447	447	8	0	0
French West Africa	58	44	18	0	0
Ghana	177	18	188	5	51
Liberia	432	188	158	9	40
Nigeria	28	6	11	1	4
Union of South Africa ..	307	67	205	19	44
Other countries	146	7	69	6	1
Total	1,595	777	657	40	140
Oceania	64	11	21	2	7
Others	7	5	0	2	0
World total	20,577	6,131	5,689	1,133	2,225

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations. 3/ Less than 500 cwt. 4/ Includes 734,000 cwt. to Peru and 163,000 to Venezuela. 5/ Includes 172,000 cwt. to Malaya and Singapore.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

COLOMBIA ADOPTS NEW PLAN FOR REGULATING WHEAT SUPPLIES

Colombia's National Institute of Supply (INA) recently adopted a new plan to assure sale of homegrown wheat. The announced objective is to control wheat imports and encourage domestic production.

The plan divides the country into two zones: one that produces wheat, and one that does not. Flour mills in the producing zone will have to buy 2 tons of domestic wheat in order to obtain 1 ton of imported wheat. Mills in the non-producing zone will have to buy 1 ton of domestic wheat to obtain 2 tons of imported wheat.

The program would be implemented through presentation of bills of sale by mills to INA, which controls wheat imports. The latter would then issue the mills permits to buy imported wheat according to their purchases of domestic wheat.

If carried out, the plan would limit wheat imports to the level of domestic production. Local experts point out that this could be highly unrealistic in years when the crop is small. This year's crop is estimated at only slightly over 100,000 tons. If imports were limited to that quantity, total supply would be no more than 220,000 tons (including beginning-of-year stocks), or some 80,000 tons below requirements. Likewise, in years of unusually large domestic production, if imports were not more strictly limited than envisaged under the plan, Colombia's wheat markets would be over-supplied. It is quite likely, therefore, that the plan will be modified to take into account annual production levels.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS BELOW LAST SEASON

Canadian wheat and flour exports in July-November 1960 were 2.2 million bushels below the 129 million exported in the same months of 1959. This reduction was mainly in wheat, as flour exports declined only slightly.

Wheat exports totaled 111 million bushels, compared with 113 million a year earlier. No wheat went to India or Iraq; these countries took 8 million bushels last season. Exports to Austria, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa were also slightly smaller. These reductions were partly offset by larger sales to Italy (9.2 million bushels, compared with 2.1 million) and to Japan (20.9 million bushels, against 17.2 million).

Flour exports, in wheat equivalent, were 16.0 million bushels (16.3 million a year earlier). About 32 percent of the 1960 shipments went to the United Kingdom (37 percent a year earlier).

Wheat and flour exports during July-December 1960 may be 2 or 3 million bushels below the 154 million exported during the first half of 1959-60. Exports in the first 5 months (August-December) of the Canadian marketing year are expected to be down slightly from exports of 134 million bushels last season.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-November 1959 and July-November 1960

Country of destination	July-November 1959			July-November 1960		
	Wheat	Flour ^{1/}	Total	Wheat	Flour ^{1/}	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
British West Indies	1	2,327	2,328	—	1,874	1,874
Central America	56	802	858	17	766	783
Chile	—	18	18	—	526	526
Ecuador	424	—	424	714	2/	714
Peru	2,334	4	2,338	377	1	378
Venezuela	1,785	2	1,787	1,265	6	1,271
Others	1,312	1,205	2,517	1,480	1,330	2,810
Total	5,912	4,358	10,270	3,853	4,503	8,356
Europe:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	1,370	—	1,370	802	—	802
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,758	39	5,797	5,585	72	5,657
France	1,401	—	1,401	3,600	—	3,600
Germany, West	14,453	—	14,453	14,471	—	14,471
Italy	2,105	—	2,105	9,175	—	9,175
Netherlands	4,584	3	4,587	3,278	2	3,280
Norway	1,304	—	1,304	1,720	461	2,181
Switzerland	2,786	—	2,786	4,340	—	4,340
United Kingdom	36,440	5,983	42,423	37,030	5,207	42,237
Others	1,772	56	1,828	1,225	79	1,304
Total	71,973	6,081	78,054	81,226	5,821	87,047
Asia:	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	5,772	—	5,772	—	—	—
Iraq	2,033	—	2,033	—	—	—
Israel	517	—	517	513	69	582
Japan	17,218	465	17,683	20,949	575	21,524
Pakistan	2,721	—	2,721	1,210	2/	1,210
Philippines	542	1,905	2,447	207	1,261	1,468
Others	943	1,888	2,831	283	2,384	2,667
Total	29,746	4,258	34,004	23,162	4,289	27,451
Africa:	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria	1,148	—	1,148	—	—	—
Union of South Africa ...	2,750	—	2,750	1,065	—	1,065
Others	61	1,584	1,645	235	1,402	1,637
Total	3,959	1,584	5,543	1,300	1,402	2,702
Oceania	—	10	10	94	20	114
Unspecified ^{3/}	1,150	—	1,150	1,115	—	1,115
World total	112,740	16,291	129,031	110,750	16,035	126,785

^{1/} In grain equivalent. ^{2/} Less than 500 bushels. ^{3/} Includes seed wheat.

JAPAN INCREASES FARM IMPORTS

Japan's imports of wheat, corn, hides and skins, soybeans, cotton, and tallow totaled \$655 million during January-September 1960.

Imports of these commodities that are of principal interest to the United States were at an alltime high and 15 percent above the first 9 months of 1959. The 1959 volume included barley, none of which was imported in the 9-month period of 1960.

Cotton alone accounted for the \$80-million gain in the group. Increases in wheat, corn, and soybeans were offset by declines in barley, hides and skins, and tallow.

JAPAN: Imports of selected agricultural products, from all sources and from the United States, January-June 1958-60

QUANTITY

Commodity	Jan.-Sept. 1958		Jan.-Sept. 1959		Jan.-Sept. 1960	
	Total	From U.S.	Total	From U.S.	Total	From U.S.
	- - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - -					
Wheat.....	1,787	877	1,874	683	2,050	751
Barley.....	601	344	473	124	0	0
Corn.....	434	275	636	289	907	140
Hides and skins...	55	38	72	34	66	44
Soybeans.....	687	590	809	786	914	878
Cotton 1/	1,805	812	2,039	446	2,564	1,524
Tallow.....	88	72	107	85	121	108

VALUE

	- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -					
Wheat.....	121.1	60.5	124.8	45.4	136.0	48.3
Barley.....	35.0	19.0	27.5	6.8	0	0
Corn.....	26.5	16.8	37.5	17.1	54.1	8.5
Hides and skins...	19.6	11.8	32.7	13.7	28.7	16.2
Soybeans.....	68.9	59.1	77.6	74.7	87.2	82.9
Cotton.....	269.9	115.8	249.7	51.6	329.2	190.0
Tallow.....	18.9	15.4	21.7	17.0	19.6	17.4
Total.....	559.9	298.4	571.5	226.3	654.8	363.3

1/ 1,000 bales of 480 pounds net.

The January-September 1960 imports of corn (value basis) exceeded imports for all 12 months of 1959. Preliminary October and November data indicate that Japan's imports of wheat, soybeans, and cotton in the first 11 months of 1960 were also larger than imports for all of 1959. The same was true of tallow (quantity basis).

Imports of the major farm items from the United States totaled \$363 million, a 60-percent increase over January-September 1959 and a record level. The U. S. share of the market rose to 55 percent, compared with 40 percent in January-September 1959. Here, also, cotton alone accounted for all of the increase, with changes in the other items balancing out.

Canada made the largest gains in the Japanese wheat market; imports from Australia were somewhat behind those a year earlier. Thailand, Argentina, South Africa, and Cambodia supplied the increased demand for corn. Imports of U. S. corn were the smallest since 1956.

Imports of hides and skins from Thailand, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand dropped sharply in the January-September 1960 period; but imports from the United States and Canada exceeded those for the whole of 1959. Although imports of U. S. cotton were more than double the full-year level of 1959, imports from India, Pakistan, and Latin America were down sharply. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand all supplied less tallow in the 9-month period than during the corresponding months of 1959.

CANADA USING MORE COTTON

Canadian cotton consumption, based on the number of bales opened by mills, totaled 146,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 5 months (August-December) of this season. This was 2 percent more than the 143,000 bales opened a year earlier.

Cotton consumption in December amounted to 29,000 bales. This was 7 percent above the 27,000 bales used in December 1959, and the highest consumption for this month since 1955, although it was 6 percent below the 31,000 bales used in November 1960.

U. S. COTTON LINTERS IMPORTS DROP

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, amounted to 43,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first 4 months (August-November) of the 1960-61 season. This is about one quarter less than the 57,000 bales imported in the same months of 1959-60. Quantities imported from principal sources during August-November 1960, with comparable 1959 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 23,000 bales (41,000); U.S.S.R. 6,000 (10,000); Brazil 4,000 (0); Syria 3,000 (0); Nicaragua 1,000 (1,000); and Belgium 1,000 (0).

Linters imports during November 1960 totaled 14,000 bales, compared with 13,000 bales in October, and 15,000 in November 1959.

THAILAND'S 1960-61 SOYBEAN PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY

Thailand's 1960-61 soybean production is estimated unofficially at 918,600 bushels, about 11 percent above last year's outturn. Planted area, 60,000 acres, increased almost 10 percent. Harvest of the second crop began late in December and continued through January.

Soybean exports of 147,414 bushels in 1960 were about 14 percent less than a year earlier. The bulk of the exports went to the Federation of Malaya, Penang, and Singapore. Japan resumed buying soybeans from Thailand on a very small scale (3,270 bushels), the first purchase since 1956.

U. S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS HIT NEW PEAK

U. S. grass and legume seed exports in the first 5 months of the current crop year (July-November) were at an alltime high. They totaled 32,010,000 pounds, compared with 13,578,000 pounds a year earlier. Heavy shipments of "other" clovers, fescues, and "other" grasses account for the large volume.

Exports to France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Australia during the 5-month period exceeded total crop-year shipments to these countries last season.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. exports, November 1960, with comparisons

Kind of seed	November		July 1-November 30	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Alfalfa, certified.....	342	809	1,588	1,442
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	303	347	1,580	953
Alfalfa, total.....	645	1,156	3,168	2,395
Alsike.....	102	0	229	33
Ladino.....	264	86	644	872
Clovers, other.....	568	1,310	984	4,558
Bentgrass.....	453	303	1,213	1,175
Fescues.....	657	1,058	1,830	3,273
Kentucky bluegrass.....	20	111	107	318
Orchardgrass.....	0	81	34	124
Redtop.....	96	344	223	750
Timothy.....	464	669	584	1,782
Grasses, other.....	2,041	4,329	4,562	16,730
Total.....	5,310	9,447	13,578	32,010

CEYLON'S COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DOWN
ONE-FOURTH IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1960

Ceylon's exports of copra and coconut oil in January-September 1960 totaled 53,058 long tons, oil basis. This represented a decline of one-fourth from the shipments in the first 3 quarters of 1959. Copra shipments were down 27 percent and coconut oil exports were off one-fourth from the corresponding period of 1959. Coconut oil shipments to Europe were off 40 percent, while those to Asia were up nearly one-fourth.

Desiccated coconut exports of 40,089 long tons were 6 percent above January-September 1959 shipments of 37,809 tons. Finally, 10,000 fresh coconuts were shipped in the first 9 months of 1960, against 500 nuts in the comparable period of 1959.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,
average 1935-39, annual 1959, and January-September 1959 and 1960

Continent and country of destination	Copra				Coconut oil			
	Average	1959	1/	January-September	Average	1959	1/	January-September
	1935-39	1935-39	1959	1960 1/	1935-39	1959	1959	1960 1/
	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long	Long
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
North America:								
Canada.....	---	---	---	---	8,523:	9,867:	7,512:	5,591
United States.....	1:	---	---	---	30:	2,196:	964:	1,096
Other.....	---	---	---	---	2,089:	285:	285:	30
Total.....	1:	---	---	---	10,642:	12,348:	8,761:	6,717
South America.....	---	---	---	---	1,433:	353:	210:	838
Europe:								
Denmark.....	1,605:	---	---	---	35:	---	---	---
France.....	354:	---	---	---	347:	322:	---	232
Germany, West.....	2/ 1,482:	---	---	---	2/ 1,200:	12,217:	6,163:	30
Greece.....	1,526:	---	---	---	120:	---	---	---
Italy.....	6,541:	---	---	---	1,724:	14,288:	12,055:	11,206
Netherlands.....	1,929:	---	---	---	1,976:	8,394:	7,917:	3,794
Poland.....	126:	---	---	---	8:	---	---	---
Sweden.....	---	---	---	---	3,573:	---	---	---
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	---	84:	---	---	75
United Kingdom.....	420:	---	---	---	14,160:	3,449:	2,940:	1,606
U.S.S.R.....	---	---	---	---	---	1,025:	300:	2,250
Other.....	2,518:	---	---	50:	3,930:	3/ 3,903:	4/ 2,653:	---
Total.....	16,501:	---	---	50:	27,157:	43,598:	32,028:	19,193
Africa:								
Egypt.....	425:	---	---	---	2,433:	513:	493:	50
Morocco.....	---	---	---	---	101:	1,121:	894:	678
Union of South Africa:	---	---	---	---	2,597:	223:	104:	122
Other.....	6:	---	---	---	1,253:	118:	106:	58
Total.....	431:	---	---	---	6,384:	1,975:	1,597:	908
Asia:								
China, Mainland.....	---	2,617:	2,367:	---	---	200:	200:	---
India.....	5/ 42,549:	38,008:	28,283:	21,611:5/	10,710:	1,826:	1,826:	41
Iran.....	---	212:	95:	71:	6:	3,954:	2,902:	2,065
Iraq.....	20:	66:	29:	101:	315:	150:	100:	---
Israel.....	---	---	---	---	15:	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	5/:	1,122:	829:	761:	5/:	3,867:	2,562:	6,273
Syria.....	60:	215:	---	---	164:	415:	415:	35
Other.....	365:	369:	98:	647:	2,031:	724:	663:	2,213
Total.....	42,994:	42,609:	31,701:	23,191:	13,241:	11,136:	8,668:	10,627
Oceania.....	---	---	---	---	154:	10:	---	133
Grand total.....	59,927:	42,609:	31,701:	23,241:6/	59,013:	69,420:	51,264:	38,416

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total Germany.

3/ 15 tons to Finland, 389 tons to Belgium and 3,499 tons to Lithuania.

4/ 15 tons to Finland, 389 tons to Belgium and 2,249 tons to Lithuania.

5/ Pakistan included with India.

6/ Includes 2 tons to ships' stores.

Compiled from official sources.

CANADIAN FLAXSEED SUPPLY LARGE; PLANTING PROSPECTS UNCERTAIN

Canada's flaxseed supply for the marketing year which began August 1, 1960, is 29.8 million bushels--almost one-fourth more than a year earlier.

Exports during the year are expected to reach 17 million bushels, compared with only 13 million last year. Exports during August-December 1960 totaled 6.5 million bushels, against 4.4 million in the comparable period a year earlier.

Crushings may exceed 3 million bushels, whereas last year's totaled only 2.6 million. With flaxseed prices at a level lower to date this season than last, linseed oil and meal prices are competitive and domestic demand is increasing.

FLAXSEED: Canadian supply and distribution, marketing year beginning August 1

Item	:Average: :1955-59:	1957	: 1958	: 1959	:1960 1/
: - - - - - <u>Million bushels</u> - - - - -					
Supply:	:	:	:	:	:
Stocks, August 1.....	5.1	7.6	5.7	6.5	4.7
Production.....	22.7	19.2	22.8	17.7	2/25.1
Imports.....	3/	3/	0.1	3/	3/
Total.....	28.0	26.8	28.6	24.2	29.8
Distribution:	:	:	:	:	:
Exports:	:	:	:	:	:
Seed.....	14.7	14.0	13.7	13.0	17.0
Oil, seed basis 4/.....	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Domestic use.....	7.1	6.4	8.0	6.3	7.2
Stocks, July 31.....	5.5	5.7	6.5	4.7	5.3
Total.....	28.0	26.8	28.6	24.2	29.8

1/ Preliminary unofficial estimates. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 100,000 bushels. 4/ 19.7 pounds of oil to 1 bushel of seed.

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

The 1961 Canadian flaxseed acreage will depend to a considerable extent upon prices of flaxseed in relation to wheat, and the moisture situation in April and early May. Prairie farmers are still seeking alternative crops for wheat, as the surplus wheat on farms this spring is expected to be larger than a year ago.

It is reported from Canada that if flaxseed prices drop back to the \$2.71 level for No. 1 C.W. at Winnipeg, which would mean around \$2.45 per bushel at the country elevators in central Saskatchewan, farmers will not be very enthusiastic about growing flaxseed. Should the Winnipeg price next April be around \$3.00 per bushel, farmers will not hesitate to plant flaxseed. For flaxseed production to be profitable, farmers consider in general that the flaxseed price should be 2 1/4 times the wheat price.

The reserve moisture supply in the Prairie Provinces was very low as of mid-January. This factor, coupled with the price situation, indicates that 1961 flaxseed acreage may be below that of 1960.

BOLIVIA MAY GET VEGETABLE OIL REFINERY

Argentine interests have presented plans to the President of Bolivia for construction of a vegetable oil refinery in Tarija, Bolivia.

The proposed plant would have an annual capacity of 5,000 tons of oil--well over half the country's present vegetable oil consumption. Bolivia now imports only refined oil, probably because there is a lack of domestic refining facilities.

PERU LIMITS FISH MEAL EXPORTS

Peru's exports of fish meal in 1961 will not exceed 600,000 metric tons. The limit, governmentally controlled by Supreme Decree No. 18, of December 16, 1960, is reported to have been set because Peruvian fish meal producers pressed for government measures to aid the industry.

At a meeting of the world's principal fish meal producers in Paris last October (Peru was represented by observers only) it was determined that world fish meal exports in 1960 should be roughly 1 million metric tons. (World fish meal exports in 1960 are estimated at around 900,000 tons and in 1959 at 750,000 tons.) Peru's suggested allocation was 600,000 tons, a volume which proved acceptable to Peru's suggested allocation was 600,000 tons, a volume which proved acceptable to Peruvian producers. The above decree formally ratified the Paris agreement.

The decree justifies the ratification as follows: (1) the sea and fish therein are natural resources belonging to the state and the state must protect these resources. The effect of the rapidly expanding fish meal industry in Peru is being assessed by hydrobiological studies which are in progress, and a limited export volume will control catches until these studies are completed; and (2) increased Peruvian production and exportation of fish meal have caused the decline in world prices for this product, endangering the stability of the industry.

Peru's 1960 fish meal output is estimated to have exceeded 500,000 metric tons, up almost 50 percent from 1959 and 20 times larger than the 31,000 tons produced in 1956. Most of Peru's fish meal is exported, since little is used domestically.

INDONESIA'S COPRA, PALM PRODUCTS EXPORTS
UP IN FIRST HALF OF 1960

Indonesia's registered exports of copra in January-June 1960 were up more than one-fourth from those of the first half of 1959. Shipments to the United Kingdom were more than 3 times the January-June 1959 exports, and shipments to Asia gained nearly one-half.

Copra cake exports in the first half of 1960 rose 7 percent from the comparable period of 1959. Shipments to Europe represented 99 percent of the total, with about one-half going to the United Kingdom.

Indonesian exports of palm oil in the first 6 months of 1960 increased 4 percent from those of January-June 1959. Shipments to Belgium-Luxembourg were nearly 4 times those of the comparable period of 1959. No exports were recorded to the Netherlands, formerly the chief market.

Palm kernel shipments in the first half of 1960 were up 7 percent from January-June 1959 exports. Japan, Western Germany, and Belgium-Luxembourg were the important destinations.

COPRA, COPRA CAKE, PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS: Indonesia, exports 1/ by country of destination, annual 1959 and January-June 1959 and 1960

Continent and country of destination	Copra			Copra cake		
	1959 2/	January-June		1959 2/	January-June	
	1959 2/	1959 2/	1960 2/	1959 2/	1959 2/	1960 2/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:						
United States.....	11,318	---	9,174	148	148	---
Central America.....	1,598	1,598	---	---	---	---
Total.....	12,916	1,598	9,174	148	148	---
Europe						
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5,923	5,136	---	5,765	2,532	2,521
Denmark.....	583	---	---	1,860	1,068	1,991
France.....	1,031	984	---	---	---	---
Germany, West.....	14,332	8,678	6,459	46,202	13,061	19,757
Italy.....	3,346	984	---	296	---	98
Norway.....	984	984	---	---	---	535
Poland.....	---	---	---	969	---	---
Sweden.....	12,235	9,151	---	920	291	484
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	97	---	---
United Kingdom.....	14,019	7,381	24,930	59,317	33,159	27,911
Total.....	52,453	33,298	31,389	115,426	50,111	53,297
Asia:						
China, Mainland.....	2,000	---	---	---	---	---
Japan.....	2,559	---	---	---	---	---
Penang.....	20,092	5,183	12,002	49	3/ 96	311
Singapore.....	39,136	14,822	17,331	83	83	120
Total.....	63,787	20,005	29,333	132	179	431
Grand total.....	129,156	54,901	69,896	115,706	50,438	53,728

Continent and country of destination	Palm oil			Palm kernels		
	1959 2/	January-June		1959 2/	January-June	
	1959 2/	1959 2/	1960 2/	1959 2/	1959 2/	1960 2/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States.....	695	---	1,846	---	---	---
Total.....	695	---	1,846	---	---	---
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	20,089	6,664	24,422	8,722	1,776	3,160
Denmark.....	---	---	---	224	224	---
France.....	649	---	297	995	---	---
Germany, West.....	22,820	7,957	8,257	2,682	245	3,979
Italy.....	8,873	2,524	3,091	---	---	---
Netherlands.....	25,439	17,735	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	---	---	---	111	---	180
United Kingdom.....	441	441	---	3,193	1,127	---
Total.....	78,311	35,321	36,067	15,927	3,372	7,339
Asia:						
Japan.....	18,789	9,424	4,695	17,049	10,469	7,216
Penang.....	9,640	997	5,535	2,750	749	1,474
Philippines.....	5,438	2,884	3,129	---	---	---
Total.....	33,867	13,305	13,359	19,799	11,218	8,690
Oceania:						
Australia.....	712	491	---	---	---	---
New Zealand.....	110	110	---	278	278	---
Total.....	822	601	---	278	278	---
Grand total.....	113,695	49,227	51,272	36,004	14,868	16,009

1/ Net weight. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Larger than total for year because of unspecified correction.

Compiled from official sources.

U.S. BULLS RAISE CHILEAN FARMERS' INCOME

Milk recording tests show that cows sired by 10 U.S. Holstein bulls since 1958 at an artificial insemination center in Chile have outproduced their dams by 1,162 pounds a year. The bulls have now been bred to 40,000 cows.

In 1960 there were in lactation at least 6,200 heifers sired by these bulls. On this basis the daughters of the bulls produced an additional 7,200,000 pounds of milk, or a pint for every person in Chile.

The increase meant a rise of \$300,000 in Chilean gross farm income in 1960.

SUEZ CANAL OILSEED SHIPMENTS DROP SHARPLY IN OCTOBER

Oilseed shipments through the Suez Canal in October 1960 were down sharply from October 1959.

The volume of soybeans moving through the Suez dropped to only 1,100 short tons (36,600 bushels) from 69,400 tons (2.3 million bushels). This decline reflected the sharp drop in shipments of soybeans from Communist China to Europe.

Copra shipments were up almost one-third because of the recovery in Philippine production, and October shipments of peanuts and cottonseed were up significantly from a year earlier. (For data on shipments for the October-September marketing year, see Foreign Corps and Markets, Jan. 23, 1961).

October 1960 oilseed shipments, with comparable data for the same month a year earlier, follow:

Item	October 1959	October 1960
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Soybeans.....	69.4	1.1
Copra.....	55.1	80.5
Peanuts.....	7.7	13.2
Cottonseed.....	6.6	11.0
Flaxseed.....	1.1	1.1
Others.....	23.1	18.7
Total.....	163.0	125.6

FINAL 1959-60 TURKISH RAISIN
EXPORTS REPORTED

Total 1959-60 Turkish raisin exports amounted to 88,896 short tons.

The United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser, taking 26,066 tons. West Germany was next with 13,435 tons.

RAISINS: Exports from Turkey by country of
destination, 1958-59 and 1959-60

Destination	Year beginning September 1	
	1958-59	1959-60
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
United States.....	84	20
Europe:		
Austria.....	2,033	2,421
Belgium and Luxembourg....	3,402	4,310
Bulgaria.....	110	274
Czechoslovakia.....	1,058	1,593
Finland.....	3,011	1,784
France.....	2,616	3,808
Germany, East.....	6,443	5,478
Germany, West.....	5,570	13,435
Hungary.....	331	1,554
Ireland.....	2,253	1,644
Italy.....	7,428	10,430
Netherlands.....	3,749	9,299
Norway.....	501	617
Poland.....	220	502
Rumania.....	55	176
Switzerland.....	965	1,268
United Kingdom.....	10,122	26,066
Yugoslavia.....	331	453
Other.....	156	240
Total.....	50,354	85,352
Other countries:		
Egypt.....	--	1,280
Japan.....	317	896
Lebanon.....	8	1,134
U.S.S.R.	4,409	--
Other.....	452	214
Total.....	5,186	3,524
Grand total.....	55,624	88,896

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON
PRICES UNCERTAIN

Both the immediate and longer-range price outlook for extra long staple cotton (1-3/8 inches and longer) is uncertain.

Production apparently shows little clear-cut response to demand or price changes; and world supplies, mostly in Egypt and Sudan, continue close to the alltime record of 2.7 million bales (500 pounds gross) set in 1958-59.

Part of the uncertainty lies in the fact that volume of trade and consumption--although up more than 20 percent in the Free World in 1959-60 from a year earlier, and nearly 60 percent above 1958-59 depends largely on takings by Communist countries. For example, Communist countries took 43 percent of total exports from Egypt and Sudan during 1959-60, and 44 percent of the total in the previous season.

Market uncertainties and pressure of burdensome supplies against a weakening demand for this specialty cotton were causes of a 2-year price decline of more than 50 cents per pound which began early in 1957. By March 1959, prices reached the almost unprecedented low level of about 30 cents per pound. This was below the price at which long-staple upland cotton was selling, whereas the normal price level of extra-long staple is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times that of upland.

As demand strengthened in the spring of 1959, at least partly because of substitution of extra-long staple for upland, prices rose steadily to reach a 2~~1~~-year high of around 53 cents per pound in February 1960. Following a decline to slightly above 48 cents per pound in March 1960, prices continued steady during most of 1960.

Free World consumption of extra-long staples in the 1959-60 season rose to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bales--50 percent higher than in 1957-58. Exports reached an alltime high of 1.9 million bales. Although total supply in the 1960-61 season may be some smaller than a year earlier, disappearance is as yet uncertain, dependent as it is on general economic conditions in Western Europe and takings by the Communist countries.

Exports thus far in 1960-61 appear to be somewhat below the level of a year ago, and prices have weakened lately. In efforts to revive sagging shipments, the Egyptian Government reportedly has been considering special measures to promote volume sales to hard currency countries.

Prices of Egyptian Karnak and Menoufi, grades Fully Good, c.i.f. Liverpool, were about 48 U. S. cents per pound on January 26. In Milan, Karnak FG was quoted at 46.30 cents, and Menoufi FG at 45 cents. Sudanese Sakel, grade G4S, was priced around 45 cents in both markets. Sudanese Lamberts were around 40 to 41 cents. Peruvian Pima No. 1 was 45.26 cents a pound in Liverpool.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Growth Through Agricultural Progress